The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,576. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
——— including postage	,,	0 8
Back Numbers	,,	

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single Copy 8 *annas.*
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 596 Tons register, Carnaghan, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

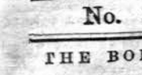
FOR BORDEAUX DIRECT.

THE fine French ship ZODIAQUE, Captain Gendron, will have quick despatch and has fine accommodations for passengers.

For passage apply to Captain Gendron at
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th August 1863.

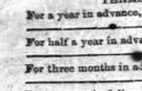
FOR CALCUTTA.

With immediate despatch.



THE fine clipper Ship "SIROCCO," has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Roy, on board or to
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Bombay, 25th August 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

For First Class Passage, Apply to,
Messrs. MANOUKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
25th August 1863.

Notices.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Booranpoor. Apply to W. B. Wright, Esq., Booranpoor.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders wanted for filling in Road Approaches and for filling and emptying Wagons. Engine power being supplied by the Company. Particulars on application at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Lallbagh. Tenders to be addressed to the Managing Agent who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES EDWARD MITCHELL has authority TO SIGN our firm from this date.
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. L. TAYLOR in the firm of A. TAYLOR & Co. ceased from the 1st instant.
August 21st 1863. A. TAYLOR & Co.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Second call of Rs. 50 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their meeting on the 4th instant, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 31st day of August 1863; after which date interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 7th August 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
Equity Side.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of George Taylor, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P. M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Tarotale Mill Company, situate in Mahalaxumi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts, Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes, of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-53	,,
On Demand	,,	2-50	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REVELEY DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq.-(late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, On Scotland and Ireland } On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank for a period subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,638 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,388 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at the current rates of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consitituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected and all the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.		per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London. Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are in preparation.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW AND POPULAR ENGLISH SONGS.

Annie Lisle. As sung by the Christy's Minstrels	Rs.	2 0
Lily Mavourneen. By Benedict. From the Lily of Killarney	,,	2 0
Friends of my youth. (Tenth Edition.) G. Barker	,,	1 8
Floating on the wind. (Fourth Edition.) Glover	,,	1 8
It is a charming girl I love. By Benedict. From the Lily of Killarney	,,	2 0
I'm alone. Ditto ditto	,,	2 0
In my wild mountain valley. Ditto ditto	,,	2 0
I'm a merry Zingara. The popular cavatina sung by Mme. Thilon, &c. &c. (10th Edition.) Balfe	,,	3 0
I never can forget. Victorine	,,	2 0
In this old chair. (Twelfth Edition.) Balfe	,,	1 8
I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls. (20th Edition.)	,,	1 8
Jeanine. Napoleon Ballad. (Tenth Edition.) Hon. Mrs. Norton	,,	1 8
Love's dream is o'er. Victorine	,,	1 8
My Molly Asthore. Lavenu	,,	2 0
Moonlit Stream (The). Song by Stephen Glover	,,	2 0
Officer's Funeral. Illustrated. (Fifteenth Edition.) Hon. Mrs. Norton	,,	1 8
Singing rills. By Stephen Glover	,,	2 0
Sunny Meadows. Song by Stephen Glover	,,	2 0
Starlit Dell (The). Ditto ditto	,,	2 0
Shady Lane (The). Ditto ditto	,,	2 0
Somebody cares for me. Sung by Miss Poole. A. Forsyth	,,	2 0
Then you'll remember me. (25th Edition) Balfe	,,	1 8
The heart bowed down	,,	1 8
The love now in the rose	,,	1 8
Woodland call. By Stephen Glover	,,	2 0
Whispering Trees. Glover	,,	2 0
I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie. Barker	,,	2 0
I've wandered in dreams. A. K. Wade	,,	2 0
Moon has raised her lamp above (The). From Beneditt's opera, the Lily of Killarney	,,	2 0
Two wandering stars. Brinley Richard	,,	1 8
Wind and the harp. Stephen Glover	,,	2 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & CO.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS JUST RECEIVED.

COPY of all MEMORIALS addressed to the Sec. of State for India on grievances consequent upon the AMALGAMATION ..... Rs. 2 0
COPIES of minutes of CORRESPONDENCE relative to MILITARY DESPATCH to Bengal and REPORT, &c. &c. (*Capt. Jervis' motion.*) 1 0
DESPATCHES FROM COMMODORE WILMOT relating to his visit to the KING OF DAHOMEY 1 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ON COMMISSION SALE—CASH.

AN ELEGANT CARRIAGE REPEATING and ALARM CLOCK ..... Rs. 120
AN ENGLISH SILVER WATCH, patent lever 85
A GENEVA SILVER WATCH, examined by Frodsham & Baker 75
A SILVER KEYMETER in case 75
A DOUBLE ACTION CONCERTINA, 32 Keys, in perfect order 50

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

BUST OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Bust of the Princess Alexandra, in Parian, issued to its subscribers by the Crystal Palace Art Union, is on view in the Picture Room, and subscribers' names are being registered.

The Bust will be delivered free of all expences to subscribers—for Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

GOUNOD'S FAUST.

The full Opera and Selections, vocal and instrumental, are now available—

FAUST in 16 Books	Rs.	40 0
SELECT AIRS, arranged for Pianoforte by Franz Nava. 2 Books	,,	7 8
GEMS FROM THE OPERA, arranged for Pianoforte by Rimbault, in 6 Books	,,	9 0
BOUQET DE MELODIES, arranged for Pianoforte by Brauer. 2 Books	,,	6 0
FAVOURITE AIRS, arranged for 2 performers on the Pianoforte by Renauld de Vilbac—3 Books	,,	13 8
FANTASIAS ON THE OPERA by the following composers:—		
By W. Kuhe	,,	3 0
—Made. Oury	,,	3 0
—J. Leybach	,,	3 0
—Brinley Richards	,,	3 0
—G. A. Osborne	,,	3 0
—E. Ketterer	,,	3 0

INSTRUMENTAL SELECTIONS FROM "FAUST."

LA KERMESSE, containing the celebrated Chorusses of old men, students, soldiers, girls, &c.	Rs.	2 0
THE SOLDIER'S CHORUS, arranged by Brinley Richards	,,	2 4
ROMANCES FLEURS, arranged by A. Goria	,,	2 4
SALVE !—DINORA COSTA PURA, the popular cavatina sung by Giuglini	,,	2 4
THE FAUST QUADRILLE, arranged as a Duet by by C. Coote	,,	3 0
DITTO as a Solo	,,	3 0
THE FAUST GALOP by C. Coote	,,	2 4
A SET OF WALTZES on Airs from the Opera, arranged by Strauss	,,	3 0
THE FAUST WALTZ, arranged as a Duet by G. Coote	,,	3 0
VALSE, arranged as a Duet by F. Burgmuller	,,	3 0
DITTO ditto by Renaud de Vilbac	,,	3 0

VOCAL SELECTIONS.

VALSE, as sung by Madame Miola Carvalho, "Ah! Valse legère"	Rs.	2 0
THE BIJOU SONG written by H. F. Chorley "Oh! Heaven what brilliant gems" composed by Ch. Gounod	,,	2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARCHITECTURAL WORKS LATELY RECEIVED.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA of ARCHITECTURE, by JOSEPH GWILT, fourth edition. 8vo. cloth..... Rs. 30 0
INTRODUCTION to the Study of MODERN ARCHITECTURE by J. H. PARKER, F. S. A. 12mo. cloth..... 3 12
HAND BOOK of ARCHITECTURE by JAMES FERGUSSON, profusely illustrated, half bound 19 0
,, of MODERN ARCHITECTURE by the same, half bound..... 21 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER "SALSETTE."

East Lynne, by Mrs. Wood, cr. 8vo. cloth	Rs.	4 8
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles, by the same, cr. 8vo. cl.	,,	4 8
Too Much Alone, by P. W. Trafford, author of "City and Suburb"	,,	3 12
The Six Books of Euclid, by Rev. J. Potts, 12mo. cloth	,,	3 0
Elements of Natural Philosophy, by Dr. G. Bird. edited by Dr. Brooke, 12mo. cloth	,,	7 12

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 26th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	30 Ds. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	158 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	195 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	2½ prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	34 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	63 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	99 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	164 premium.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	60 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	16 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,709	300 do.	5,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share.	12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	3,200 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Shares	6,000	250 per share.	32,000 at par
Do. do. B. "	5,000	.....	[per share } pm.
Freere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	28,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	2,200 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	5 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	6 prem nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5 000	500 per share.	300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	100 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	625 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	370 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	250 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	100
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	.....	1,300 } prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	35,000
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	400 prem.
House and Land Investment Co.	200	.....	400 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	6,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	425 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	600 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36	}	
" Loan 1842-43		99½
" Loan 1854-55	}	
New Five Per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½ to 118¼ pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 to 209 p.
Bar Silver	"	10-4-½
Gold Leaf	"	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 17s.	6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	}	No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (25th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	482 to 485
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	485 to 486
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	486 to 487
New Somravuttee	"	445 to 450
New Comptа	"	465 to 468
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	435 to 445
New Veerawal	"	445 to 455
New Khandeish	"	425 to 430
New Poratchee	"	455 to 460
New Accota	"	460 to 465
New Mangalore	"	448 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Nigor	"	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 25	Mackee	Nacoda	Juddah 1 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Aug. 25	Clarendon	Dougall	Calcutta.
	Grefve Berg	Snellman	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Muckee*, from Juddah.—135 pilgrims.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Dalkeith*, H. Joste, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Cyclops*, R. Cordiner, bound to London.
Ship *City of London*, J. H. Handry, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.*

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.

Defiance.—6 bales Cuscus Root, 14 cwt. 1 quarter 24 lbs., Dyall Jairaz; 200 bags Coffee, 217 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

For Liverpool.

British India.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madhewjee; 350 bales Cotton, 1225 cwt., Fulcher Gooper & Co.

Star of Brunswick.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Virjee Samjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Khimjee Ludha.

Glen Maidon.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Khutow Walljee; 75 bales Cotton, 266½ cwt., Trecumjee Velljee & Co.

Floating Light.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Woomersy Cutchra; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Harreeram Dewsunker.

Contest.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., David Sassoon & Co.

Maldon.—1 thale Cotton 3½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jairam Viram; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarjee Doongersy; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Virjee Dewjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Govind Girdhur.

Mary Sparke.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 435 bags Sursee Seed 652½ cwt., Varsy Malljee.

Negotiator.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Gatineau.—191 bundles Poppy Seed, 96 cwt.; 110 bundles Nuxomica, 55 cwt., Jadewjee Natha.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta & Co.; 29 chests M. Opium 140 lbs., Sittaram Nundlall; 8 chests 140 lbs., Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 49 chests 140 lbs., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.; 19 chests 140 lbs., Mohomed Dharsey; 41 chests 140 lbs., Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen & Co.; 40 chests 140 lbs., Dwarkadass Vosunjee & Co.; 1 Box True Pearls, Muthooradass Damoderdass; 1 Box Silk piece goods, Hajee Esac Ellias; 1 Box Silver Dollars, Jon Mohomed Abdool Khaluck; 15 chests 140 lbs., Peerbhoy Khaliendena & Co.; 2 chests M. Opium 140 lbs., Jamsetjee Cursetjee & Co.; 2 chests 140 lbs. Curimbhoy Ebram; 7 chests 140 lbs., Dhurmsy Poonjabhoy; 14 chests 140 lbs., Lalljee Ruttonchund.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *China.*—15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Peerbhoy Khaliuckdena & Co.; 7½ chests 140 lbs., Ludha Dewjee; 12 chests M. Opium 140 lbs., N. J. Ebram & Co.; 1 Box Bombay works Boxes, Charterod Mercantile Bank.

For Penang.

Steamer *China.*—2 boxes Silver Dollars, Gopaldass Mowjee.

For Galle.

Steamer *China.*—1 Parcel Books, Volkart Brothers.

For Madras.

Steamer *China.*—1 box country accounts Books, Govindram Jaygopall.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 package Casmeer Shawls, 51 pieces, Tarachund Sittaram.

For Singapore.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Silver Dollars, Hajee Esmall Hubib; 1 box Dollars, Fazul Moncud Essa & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	July 31
710	Colcroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 1
1015	Cospatrick, Rimslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
856	Confidence, Healy.	
1153	East, Bond.	
890	Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 23
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
819	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 21
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 13
939	Glariana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M St. Assaye.	
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
956	Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
809	Stamboul, Towne.	July 30
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
1001	St. Hilda, Mark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1220	Black Prince, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
1060	Carbon, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1030	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy.	
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	
1091	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 2
937	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	June 29
1303	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	May 18
1388	Hahneman, Phillips.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	June 14
1091	Helen Scott, Channingham—Coupland & Co.	June 30
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	May 30
1193	James Smith, Savoury.	June 29
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 28
696	Jhuna, Sandberg.	June 29
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Marrata, Brown.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
954	Sturdy (c), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	
982	Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co.	
1349	Uncas, Hereld.	Aug. 2
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
246	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1946	Childwickbury, Faithfal—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
1598	Claonerdon, Gibson.	April 9
1325	Eurocly dos, Wright.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 29
811	Missouri, Gallilee.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

	Enfield, Reed.	

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1190	Eldorado, Hayes.	
569	Tallulah, Percival.	June 28

FROM GRAVESEND.

1220	Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	Aug. 12

FROM BANGKOK.

890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannsberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Vesey.	
1089	T. E. Leuon, Rainer.	April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
1074	Statelic, Barker.	July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

830	Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724	Eggie, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Mahsoud.	
867	Mogul.	July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047	Benamonde.	
1047	Euxine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	July 5
460	Chasley.	
789	Manlius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 6

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

870	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	July 18
1054	Madeline.	

FROM MELBOURNE.

	Forest Rights, Thomson.	July 24
896	Summerlee.	

FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.

690	Relief, Sorby.	July 2
1350	Golden South.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM CHINA.

	Avabkoy, Marr.	
1200	Gorilla, Hill.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

467	Asterold, Gardemer.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (a)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
908	Esmeralda (a.)—Stearns Hobart & Co.	June 29
894	Futahool Aziz.	
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	July 25
1396	Inkermann, Grant.	
	Jehan Geer.	July 1
801	Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 2
1010	Latona.	
949	Leucothea.	
664	Mary Ann.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera.	
523	Quickstep.	
799	Rutland,	April 9
806	Shen Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 25
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17
651	Diligentia, Porter—Finlay, Clark & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.

1409	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back)
399	Angele.	June 6

FROM MOULMEIN.

633	Faize Allum.	June 27
1163	India, Guthrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
665	Spackling Wave, Cohen & Co.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey.	
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimers, Mott.	
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396	Brierley.	July 15
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Bait.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
489	Nynas, Hutchison.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	July 10
	Appolina, Weighell.	
	Jason, Le Marchee.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 14, announced the arrivals of the *Comoria*, Howe, from Liverpool (date not given); *Glenroy*, Laing, from London 27th April; *Semilla*, Kerr, from Mauritius 17th July; touched at Madras 5th August; *Pride of England*, Bulford from Melbourne 25th June; *Volunteer*, *Valiant Banque*, and *Alfred* particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 18, Ship *General Caulfield*, Richards, from Mauritius 25th July.
Do. 19, Screw Steamer *Indiana*, J. Smyth, from Calcutta 8th August.
DEPARTURES.—August, 19, Ship *Alnwick Castle*, R. Taylor, to Calcutta.
Do. Ship *Denmark*, Rolls, to Rangoon.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25.
Weymouth, Captain C., 17th Lancers, to join, from England.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.
Mignon, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, on leave, to Kirkee.
Stevens, Lieut. M., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 25TH, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd August, at Cottonville, Dharwar, the wife of Alexander Robertson, Esq., of a daughter.
At Agra, on the 14th August, the wife of C. S. Haygarth, Esq., of a daughter.
At Sehore, (Bhopal,) on the 9th August, the wife of Mr. R. W. Pierce, 2nd Master Sehore School, of a son.
At Saugor, Central India, on the 13th August, the wife of Mr. Geo. Bernard Bleazby, of a son.
At Saugor, Central India, on the 9th August, Mrs. V. O. Bell, of a daughter.
At Gondah, Oude, on the 15th August, the wife of Captain Henry Cowell, 27th Inniskillings, of a son.
At Cherra Poonjee, on the 3rd August, the wife of Colonel H. F. Dunsford, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Church, Bangalore, on the 18th August, by the Revd. John Gorton, M.A., John Liston Paul, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the General Hospital, Madras, to Annie Amelia, eldest daughter of James Shaw, Esq., Inspector General of Hospitals.

DEATHS.

At Agra, on the 14th August, Mrs. Mary Byrne, aged 54 years.
At Nowshera, on the 9th August, Harrold Braff, son of Lieutenant Newson D. Ganete, Royal Artillery, aged seven months.

Letters to the Editor.

NUISANCES IN COLABA.

SIR,—Dr. Hewlett has recently addressed the Municipal Commissioners regarding the nuisances committed on the foreshore at Lower Colaba; if this Gentleman in one of his morning rides will look on the mass of decaying vegetable and refuse matter which has been allowed to remain for months past above high water mark in the vicinity of the new Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Company; and within a few yards of the public road which is daily traversed by the Scavengers with their carts, he will doubtless consider it his duty to inform the Municipal Commissioners that filth and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition must produce atmospheric impurity and lead to zymotic disease. —Yours obediently,

FACT.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PLEADERS, &c.

SIR,—In your Local columns of the issue of your valuable Journal of yesterday, you announce to the public that, in future passed students of Government Law Classes holding diplomas are only to be considered eligible for filling up the appointments of Pleaders and Moonsiffs. If it be ruled thus, and since you vouch for the truth of your assertion, the credibility of the source through which you come to get the information, there ought to be no doubt about it, I am in a critical position. My six months tedious study goes for nothing; may I therefore beg you will kindly institute further inquiries as to whether or not there are to be holden any more Departmental Examinations for those appointments as heretofore, for the sake of,—Your most obedient servant.

"THE INTERESTED MOFUSSILITE."

Bombay, 25th August 1863.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *China*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th August 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid. The Mail that will be closed here on 24th instant will go *viâ* Aden and the Mauritius.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Begla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

POST LINE BETWEEN GOA AND SADASHEWGHUR.

A Post Line has been opened between Goa and Sadashewghur, 58 miles apart. The former, which is at present the nearest Telegraph Station to the latter, is available in both directions for Telegrams, which can also be sent by "Express," if desirable, at express rates of Postage—4 annas per mile.

Telegrams meant to be forwarded by the daily Post should not be later than 10 A.M, in reaching Goa.

CALENDAR.—AUG.—SEPT. 1863.

Full Moon.....Saturday 29d. 1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	26 Jupiter sets at 9.12.	5 45	6 19	8 41	9 10	
Thur.	27 Saturn rises at 7 57.	5 45	6 18	9 18	9 49	
Fri.	28 St. Augustine, Bp.	5 45	6 17	10 16	10 43	
Sat.	29 St. John the Baptist beheaded.	5 45	6 16	11 6	11 29	
Sun.	30 13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46	6 16	11 52	0 13	
Mon.	31 Saturn sets at 7.48	5 46	6 15	0 35	0 56	
Tues	1 St. Giles, A.	5 46	6 14	1 16	1 35	

Date 24th August. Time—Bh. m. 55.8

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 26th.—Trincomalee, taken 1795.—Great Fire in Jamaica, 1843.—The *Great Eastern* completed her first voyage, 1860.

Thursday 27th.—Louis Philippe died, 1850.

Friday 28th.—Bombardment of Algiers, 1816.—Slavery abolished, 1833.

Saturday 29th.—Sir Charles J. Napier died, 1853.

Sunday 30th.—The Forts of St. Peter and St. Paul in Southern Kamschatka, taken by the English, 1854.

Monday 31st.—Bunyan died, 1688.—Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.

Tuesday 1st.—Government of the East Indies transferred to the Crown, 1858.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 17	KURRACHEE	Aug. 19
AGRA	Aug 15	LAHORE	Aug. 15
ALLAHABAD	Aug 15	LONDON	Aug. 3
CEYLON	July 25	MAURITIUS	June 12
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 20
BANGALORE	Aug. 18	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 15	MEERUT	Aug 18
CALCUTTA	Aug. 19	OUDH	Aug 19
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 12
CEYLON	Aug 18	PENANG	Aug 9
DELHI	Aug 18	RANGOON	July 25
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug 7

THE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. TUCKER to a full seat on the Bench of the High Court immediately vacates the acting appointment of Mr. Warden as one of the Judges. Indeed under the charter there can only be seven Judges in all, and Sir Matthew Sausse, Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Couch, Mr. Kinloch Forbes, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Newton and Mr. Westropp make up the legal complement of the Bench, so that to enable Mr. Westropp and Mr. Tucker both to take their seats, the patent of one or other of them must contain a clause to the effect that it is the Queen's pleasure to have an extra judge of the High Court. There is some reason for having an Extra Judge for the present, owing to the great arrears of work both in the Original Jurisdiction and Appellate Sides of the Court. The Barrister element is now strong in the Court. It is required by law that "not less than one third of the Judges shall be barristers." Before the nomination of Mr. Westropp and of Mr. Tucker, the Barrister Judges formed one half of these fully appointed or doing duty, while now,—as Mr. Tucker is a member of the bar as well as of the Civil Service,—they will form five eighths. On the other hand, the Civil Service element, giving it the benefit of Mr. Tucker, to which it is entitled, will rank as one half of the numerical strength of the bench. The Civil Service is also required by law to furnish not less than one third of the numerical strength of the bench.

MR. GRANT DUFF raised a brief discussion in the House of Commons before the closing of the Session on his pet topic, the removal of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta. From the double name he bears of Mountstuart Elphinstone, Grant Duff, he seems to consider himself privileged to enter upon the discussion of Indian questions; but if he is not happier in the topics he selects, and in the style in which he argues them, he is likely to bring ridicule on two names which at present carry more weight as authorities on Indian topics relating to this side of India than any other. It would be difficult to support a good cause with worse arguments than Mr. Grant Duff uses in support of his opinion on a subject, which he has thought it worth while to bring before Parliament for discussion in two successive years. Last year Mr. Grant Duff was all for removal on the score of the unhealthiness of Calcutta, endorsing at the same time a letter which appeared in the *Times* making Calcutta answerable for the deaths of Lord and Lady Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Canning, Mr. Ritchie, Col. Baird Smith and others. This year in addition to its unhealthiness, he finds that Bengal is "singularly unlike any other part of India. The permanent settlement, the indigo cultivation, the influence of the planters, and the presence of a large and powerful English colony at Calcutta, were all disturbing causes existing in that province." Were the situation of Calcutta more healthy in itself, and more convenient as regards its geographical position, for the transaction of what may be denominated the Imperial business of India, and for rapid communication with Europe, these objections of Mr. Grant Duff would for the most part only be so many additional arguments in favour of Calcutta. Its remoteness, however, and the serious inconveniences arising from this, added to its acknowledged unhealthiness, would have sealed the fate of Calcutta as the seat of Government long since, if both the Home and the Indian Governments could only make up their minds where the seat of Government on removal, could be most conveniently located. We see our clever Home contemporary, the *Spectator*, lets fly another arrow from his quiver against the advocates of removal. Though he uses substantially the old arguments, he is a little more reasonable, and less angry and one sided, than formerly, and some of his points deserve consideration. He says "there is no doubt if the capital is changed, it ought to be removed either to Bombay or Poona, but those who recommend the measure always forget two arguments. First, the Indian Government, unless located in a great city, will be an isolated coterie of men inaccessible to opinion, measuring themselves by themselves, like the quaint clique at Washington; secondly, for very many purposes, Bengal *is* India. It is the only province which really pays, the only one in which there are natives enlightened enough to influence Government—for the Parsees are no more natives than we are—and the only one in which the people, if polled, would elect a British dominion. We trust, if the change is ever made, England will send out a Governor to Bengal, as she does to Bombay and Madras. To trust that mighty province to a Civilian, devoid of even the traditions of English statesmanship, is too serious a risk." We quite agree with the *Spectator* that it is necessary the Indian Government should not be inaccessible to opinion—that in fact the rough breezes of an independent opinion upon its acts, must always induce a healthy vitality in all its doings: the tendencies of the Imperial and local Indian Governments are bureaucratic, to become in fact, in quiet times, little else than office machines, and when a rude awakening suddenly overtakes them, the working machinery is everywhere found to be in danger of going to ruin.

In Bombay, or even Poonah, (which is but a Bombay suburb) there would be no danger of the Indian Government becoming "an isolated coterie of men inaccessible to opinion," and we believe in Bombay, the Indian Government would be under the influence of a public opinion as independent and intelligent as will be found on the other side of India, to say the least. The second argument of the *Spectator* is that "for many purposes Bengal *is* India." As regards the past, this, unfortunately, is but too true:—

It was a grievous fault, and
Grievously hath *India* answered it.

Almost all past misrule in this country has arisen from treating every other portion of it after Bengal rules. Bengal, unlike the rest of India in everything, the weakest part of India physically and morally, must have all other parts of India assimilated to it; the strong was in the course of being bent to the weak;—but in the process, a crisis came, which delivered us from the nightmare of Bengal assimilation, we trust for ever. The Bengal mutiny was a "baptism of fire" which delivered us from much at a terrible price, and one good result,—that *Bengal* will not again be mistaken for *India*,—will we trust, remain to us a permanent possession. The *Spectator* says Bengal is "the only province "in which there are natives enlightened enough to influence Government;" we question whether there are natives enlightened enough in any province to influence Government, but we are very sure that as many natives will be found on this side of India as in any other part of it, whose *enlightenment*—if that is to be the word,—Government would at all events, be glad to consult, even should they not be influenced, regarding matters on which the opinion of native gentlemen would be desiderated. As to the Bengalees being the

safe under a leaf in his shop. On that day prisoner came to his shop, and when he had given something to another man, he searched for the money but missed it; prisoner denied having taken any money. Prosecutor reported the matter to the police, who found the money in prisoner's mouth.

His Worship said that the charge was clearly established against the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

STEALING COPPER POTS.—Mamon Joosub and Joosub Arab, were respectively placed at the bar of the police, on a charge of stealing two copper pots, of the value of nine rupees, the property of one Seedick Mahomed. On the charge being established against the prisoners, His Worship sentenced them to be imprisoned for four months each in the Common Jail with hard labour.

NEWS LETTERS.

BROACH, *22nd Aug.* 1863.

WITH the concurrence of the High Court, the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect last evening on two Native men, who were convicted at the recently closed Sessions of the crime of murder. The culprits evinced but little dread of their impending doom, until when required to ascend the scaffold, where it was manifest, by their tottering gait and scared look, "that the full force of the dire and ignominious end that was at hand had unstrung their nerves, and made their hearts quail. The office of Jack Ketch was performed by a bungling tyro, for he did not adjust the nooses properly, (the ropes used were moreover evidently unsuitable,) and the consequence was the poor wretches were left dangling for some minutes in agonizing contortions, until some of the hangman's satellites lashed together the great toes of the one, and gave sundry smart jerks to the legs of the other! This portion of the tragic business was horrible in the extreme. Justice no doubt requires the sacrifice of life for the expiation of capital offences, but surely the dictates of common humanity should suggest that it should be done in the least barbarous and brutalizing manner.

The site chosen for the execution was contiguous to the Roman Catholic Burial ground, a spot rather too remote from all public thoroughfares, and therefore ill-adapted, if the suppression of crime by the exhibition of its attendant retribution be the aim. Yet there were many present to witness the revolting scene, with even a sprinkling of Europeans.

A few days ago, in commemoration it would appear of some festival which enjoins the performance of deeds of arms and daring, there was what the Natives term a *Koostie* held at Baroda, under the special patronage of the Guicowar, when two *pehlwans* or athletes had a combat with tigers; but the result of the encounter has not as yet transpired. The indulgence in such—to call it by the most mild term—senseless sport does not betoken much in favour of those who countenance it, either by their purse or presence; but His Highness of course can claim exemption from all rebuke or criticism on the score that

> "Princes like beauties from their youth
> Are strangers to the voice of truth."

SURAT, *22nd August*, 1863.

LITTLE more than two months ago you published a description of an entertainment given by Jaffir Alee Khan Bahadoor of Surat at this station, on 1st June, on the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Warden, for the High Court of Bombay; we have now the sad task of announcing the death of that kind and gentlemanly Native nobleman. He departed this life at 4 o'clock on Friday evening 21st instant: very much regretted by all classes of the native population; and also by his English friends, who have invariably found him courteous and gentlemanlike, and from his various visits to England, entertaining a very different estimate of English customs and institutions, from that of most of his nation.

The funeral procession left the "Palace," Surat, on the morning of Saturday 22nd, in the following order:

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF
JAFFIR ALEE KHAN BAHADOOR OF SURAT.
A DETACHMENT OF POLICE,
followed by
DRUMMERS AND TRUMPETERS,
followed by
SPEAR-MEN, MATCHLOCK-MEN,
MUSSALMANS CHANTING SENTENCES FROM THE KORAN.
THE COFFIN
Ornamented by festoons of red and white roses, under
a Canopy of white silk, born by
MUSSALMANS, THE IMMEDIATE RELATIONS,
THE HOUSEHOLD,
EUROPEANS
Amongst whom were to be seen, the Governor's Agent,
and Civil Surgeon.

Crowds of natives, who joined the procession, gathering as it proceeded at a foot's pace from "the Palace" to the Garden and private burying place of the deceased, at the gate of which, the European followers left it.

The loss of a man of Jaffir Alee's enlightenment, and consideration at the head of the native community, will long be felt in Surat, by Europeans as well as by his own country-men.

MUSSOORIE, *August* 11.

I HAVE found out all about it—yes, my dear *Moff* the truth will out, and Alphonse and I are for ever sundered! All my bright day-dreams of connubial felicity; of the love of one amiable of weak men; of the prattling of a dozen children, the boys inheriting the valour and the *snub* of their father, the girls the graces and the *aquiline* nose and the wit of their mother;—the three bay chargers for my morning, noonday and evening rides, when Alphonse would accompany me on any convenient hack;—the long train of respectable, thick-waisted Khansamahs; the new bonnets, the entertainments which were to be the envy of my friends——all, all are gone, like the baseless fabric of a vision. And it was.

I could not make it out. For several weeks, that odious Colankeywiz had been paying me the most profound devotion, and I will confess that insensibly I weighed his prospects with Alphonse's but quickly found that a little balance, quite a trifle, but sufficient to show what was what, lay in favour of Alphonse. Poppet, to whom, of course, I ever after gave my sole and undivided attention. But Colankeywiz would not be snubbed; and I began to resign myself to fate, supposing him to be one of a species. You know, of course, that there are men who, like a bronze or copper coin, become all the fiver for any amount of cold water thrown upon their pretensions; let the idol of their affections pull their noses—she never looked so charming;—let her kick them dear, with what a grace she did it;—but if she would only condescend to—spit upon them, they'd speedily attain the seventh heaven of the enjoyment of courtship. After I had tried (metaphorically) all these trifling methods, with the result that Colankeywiz only became more devoted than ever, I determined to treat him with frozen indifference—the icy coating of the volcano of anger that raged within me. Even this failed, and at last, when he insisted upon dancing five waltzes and two gallops with me at one ball, (you know how very difficult it is for us, poor ladies, to refuse to dance with "detrimentals,") I spoke to Alphonse about it. He gave a ghastly smile;—he has left off frowning now, and is very pale,—and said, in a dry husky voice, whilst the tears glittered in his eyes,—"Dear Carry, I cannot, *dare not* interfere! That man has me under his thumb, and to-morrow he might compel me to sell out!" I gave a little scream—for though I am very self-possessed, there *are* times when I lose all command over myself. He added hurriedly: "Leave the ball at once, dearest. Ask mother to come, too, for I am feeling very ill. I am afraid, the ham and turkey at supper disagreed with me. I'll tell you all to-morrow. Oh, why did I not tell you all at first!" Here he aimed a violent blow at his forehead, but casting his nose up at the same time, hit instead, and it began to bleed profusely. We hurried him into his carriage, and the last I saw of him, was a pallid countenance surmounted by my best cambric handkerchief, through which the red blood oozed copiously.

I can tell you I slept but little that night—for, of course, I knew that the disgraceful Alphonse could expect none, must have its source in money. And so it has turned out. Early next morning he sent me a long confession, telling me how he had lost between seven and ten thousand at pool; that Colankeywiz had gone security for him at the Bank, and presumed on the strength of the favour to take liberties with him that no other man would have dreamed of. Finally, he prayed me to be calm, to look upon him, as one devoted to my service in health or sickness, prosperity or the reverse; and to continue to be his true, fond Carry, even if that entailed the living upon peas and cold water for the next ten years.

I sent him this reply—"Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that I now disconnect myself for ever from a man who is such a fool as to lose money at billiards, and such a complete idiot as to think of paying the debt.—Your's faithfully, CAROLINE CONNAUGHTER."

Having settled that point, I was about to dress for lunch, when I heard a curious puffing noise in the next room—Alphonse's mother's room. She presently knocked at the door, and asked if she might come in. I said—yes, in my *sweetest* tone. In she came, with my letter in her hand, she enquired whether I had written it. I said—yes, in rather an *elevated* tone. She called me a minx, a cat, and a demon, and suddenly stooping down, unlaced her boot and flew at me. I was ready for her and thrusting the brush into her open mouth, tugged violently at her hair—which, to my horror, come off in a wig, and left her head as free from *capillary attractions* as any egg! However, I speedily seized her by the windpipe, and Heaven only knows, what the result would have been, when Alphonse ran in like a maniac, and separated us as you would seperate children. I cannot write more to-day, as I am horribly bruised by a fall across the fender, and can scarcely see through my right eye, it is as swollen by that horrid woman's legs-of-mutton-fist!

If you know of any young lady in want of a wedding trousseau, with veil of the best Valenciennes, skirt of the best watered silk, with wreath and orange blossoms to match, please tell her I have one that I wish to get rid of for any trifle below—I mean, above—what I gave Mrs. Ludlam for it; (thirty-five rupees, twelve annas, four pie.) She may have it for fifty. If she is slim, it might not fit but that could easily be got over by gathering it in a little.

Good bye for the present. In your prayers, remember your little CAROLINE.

—*Mofussilite*, *August* 14.

LANDOUR, *August* 13.

STRANGE to say, we have a glorious day—not a cloud to be seen—the birds happy and joyous, and the inhabitants, as busy as bees, peacocking. Last Wednesday evening we had a truly delightful Ball, given by the residents of Landour and Mussoorie. It was the success of the season. I never saw a party go off so thoroughly well; there was not a single drawback; the dresses were unusually brilliant.

The 54th Band is indeed a boon. Most grateful are we all to the Officers of that Regiment for so kindly allowing us to have it.

The men of the Landour Depot look uncommonly jolly in their private bungalows, and are not anxious, I should imagine, to expedite the erection of the Barracks. The Hospital is literally empty.

Another scandal this year. A lady, well known at Landour, has endeavoured to make it appear that she lent her brother a sum of money for a certain time, and that instead of his repaying her honestly as agreed upon, he made it the subject of a controversy. The brother, an Officer, of high position, and whose integrity is unimpeachable, and who is much beloved by those who really know him, flatly denies the accusation, and intends giving publicity to the whole affair, when, if I am rightly informed, the lady will appear in any thing but gorgeous colours.

This affair is the talk of the place at present. All most warmly sympathise with the brother, who has evidently for a length of time been the victim of a foul and deeply rooted conspiracy.

Another Ball on 19th, of which I will give you a description.

There are several marriages on the *tapis*. I only wish I could follow the bright example, but the want of coin strenuously opposes it. Yours truly.

OBSERVER.

—*Id.*, *August* 18.

DELHI, *16th August*.

"THERE is little to write about except the *damage* done by the rain, which removes the roads as fast as they are made, but has done good in demolishing numbers of houses; so far greatly aiding the Municipal Commission. The Commissioner leaves, we hear, for a month or so to recruit in the Himalayas. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine was his guest for a day and was lionized over the residue of the palace of the Jumma Musjid.

Mr. Moultrie of the Bank of Bengal is here on the note currency question. This won't as some suppose affect the Delhi Bank proper, as the Bank of Bengal and its satellites may dabble neither in usury nor speculation. They may not lend nor deal in exchange, which are the two chief branches of business of the Delhi and other banks unconnected with the Government. No sickness and no cholera as yet; the river has not fallen, and malaria has hardly yet begun to exhale from its damp bed. People talk of your returning to Delhi, press, demons, &c., with all its nigritude.

Remember that the seat of Government will be about Simla, and these parts, and the nearer you are the better.

Nothing can exceed the dulness of the place; as great as that of any Boggleywallah in India. The hospitable Rifles are still healthy and well doing."—*Delhi Gazette*, *August* 18.

LUCKNOW, *16th August*.

"I HAVE nothing to advise to-day except that owing to four deaths from cholera in the 48th, the regiment removed to Murriao on Friday morning. Since my last the following deaths have been registered:—12th, 31; 13th, 25 and 14th, 23.

A *Bill* for the formation of a new Municipal Committee for Lucknow has been referred by the Legislative Council for the opinion of the Local authorities. It is proposed to have twenty-five Members, seven ex-officio eighteen elective. The Ex-Officio Members proposed are:—

Judicial Commissioner,	President.
Commissioner,	Vice President.
Deputy Commissioner,	Secretary.
Inspector General Oude Civil Service,	Police.
Executive Engineer,	Surgeon, Lucknow.
City Magistrate,	Lucknow.

The members elected are not to be installed pending the approval of the Chief Commissioner who may at any time remove an elected member.

The only objection which occurs to me is the provision that the Deputy Commissioner shall be Secretary.

It is admitted on all sides that Deputy Commissioners have sufficient employment in attending to the regular duties of their districts, and yet it is here gravely proposed to continue to impose on him the office of secretary to a Municipal Board, the functions of which are so important as to call into play the united wisdom of twenty-five gentlemen! So well convinced are the present members of the inadvisability of having the Secretariat duties performed in this hap-hazard manner, that they were thinking lately of transferring the duties to the Municipal Engineer, if one could be found to undertake them *gratis*! This is the old penny wise system of India, especially of Mofussil institutions.

You would greatly serve those whom business may call to Roy Bareilly by advocating the establishment of a traveller's bungalow at that station. It would not only be a convenience to visitors, but may save residents the trouble and expense of hospitality, a virtue which it is not always convenient for men, and especially poor men, to cultivate."—*Id.*

BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Purneah informs us that the Lieutenant-Governor was there on the 10th, and left the next day. The Calcutta dak for Darjeeling, including the English Mail, passed through the station with the letter-bags soaked through and through. They had been dropped into a stream, and the chances are that the addressees will have to content themselves with dividing a quantity of pulp among them.—*Englishman*, *August* 13.

LEAVING our friends in England and the sister Presidencies to their vaticinations about the future seat of government, when the Hooghly shall have been deserted and Calcutta relapsed into jungle, we have contented ourselves with endeavouring to arrive at the probabilities of the governmental progress in the ensuing cold season. We rather think the following will be found something like the programme to be followed. It is certain that the Viceroy and Lady Elgin, with the personal staff only, are to leave Simla for Chini, in the hills, about the 20th of September; and that thence they will march for Sultanpore or Sealkote, to join the great camp with which the Viceroy will make an imposing progress through the Punjab as far as Peshawur; returning thence to Lahore, which will in all probability be the seat of the first experimental session of the peripatetic Council during the first three months of 1864. We think this more than probable, as we know that a great Camp of Exercise, on the Chalons system, is to be formed at Lahore; and the presence of some 20,000 men will not only lend due dignity to the seat of government for the time being, but will be a most advisable centre for the concentration of an imposing force in view of the disturbances which will certainly arise before that time beyond our frontier in Afghanistan. Should our conjectures be as well founded as we believe them to be, we shall hope to see every effort made to give due effect to the proceedings of the supreme Government among; a people with whom pomp and state tell for so much and that a full Council, official and non-official members alike, will be fuond at their posts, and supported with a fitting manifestation of the ruling power they represent. —*Id.*

WE had thought that we were the first to agitate the application of the order limiting the tenure of office in staff appointments to five years to the medical service; but the last number of the Calcutta *Government Gazette* shows us that we had been anticipated, and that the question had already been agitated in the Madras Presidency, and been referred home to the Secretary of State for India for his decision. This decision is one of the most feeble and unsatisfactory that we have seen for a long time, granting a small and remotely possible relief, but declining to take any action as regards the ordinary Inspectorate General, whose movement and relinquishment of office in compliance with the conditions of the five-year order could alone benefit the medical service. If in this case, however, Sir Charles Wood has disappointed medical expectants, he has, on the other hand, in a recent case, ruled in a fashion which may give them some satisfaction, showing as it does that if they cannot get quick promotion to the higher grades and remain in the country enjoying solid emoluments, they can, at any rate, if they are useless and inefficient, get out of the service and the country on the highest rate of pension. Dr. Campbell, late Superintendent of Darjeeling, never having performed the two years' military service to qualify him for promotion to Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and having submitted medical certificates to the effect that he could not serve and live in the plains of India—in fact, that he was utterly useless to the government—received by order of Sir Charles Wood, and retired upon, the highest possible medical pension, £700 a year; whereas, had he been an efficient, useful, and active medical officer, and been desirous of retiring, his pension would have been exactly half the above amount, £350 a year. All medical officers of fifty years of age who can prove similar inefficiency and uselessness, can, through Sir Charles' benevolence, turn their incompetency to profitable account.—*Id.*

THE first detachment of the Sikhs, now encamped here on the maidan, will leave the Presidency by the nine o'clock train to night, at the public expense, for Benares, under the command of Lieutenant J. R. Pearson, late Officiating Adjutant of the Lahore Light Horse. At Benares Lieutenant Pearson will make the Sikhs over to a properly qualified officer, under whose care they will continue their journey to their homes, and Lieutenant Pearson will return to the Presidency, probably to take up succeeding detachments in a similar manner.—*Id.*, *August* 15.

MAJOR J. H. BALMAIN, of the late 4th Bengal European Cavalry, to whom, as we stated some time ago, the Commander-in-Chief offered the command of the Lahore Light Horse, having declined the appointment, his Excellency has conferred it upon Major F. Crossman, at present commanding the 25th Regiment Punjab N. I., at the Presidency—an officer well acquainted from past experience and service with the duties of the branch to which he has now returned. Just as Dr. Kitchender recommended that the cucumber, when carefully dressed and perfectly prepared for eating, should be incontinently thrown out of window, perhaps the best thing that could be done with the Lahore Light Horse, now that they are well commanded, would be to have them well disbanded.—*Id.*

OUR advices from Peshawur tell us that the ordinary traffic between Cabul and Peshawur has been completely stopped since the middle of last month, and on both sides of the border apprehensions are entertained that serious state convulsions are on the eve of breaking out in Afghanistan. Shere Ali, or Ameer the Second, as he styles himself, has inaugurated his succession to the throne of Dost Mahomed in the usual Oriental manner. He has executed his brother, Mahomed Aslam, a man of high character, and well known as a partizan of his more enlightened brother Azim Khan, who, to escape the same fate, immediately afterwards fled from Cabul towards the north, accompanied by seven hundred horsemen, and it is supposed he will be joined by a much larger number of followers. Shere Ali justifies his act by affirming that his three brothers, Afzul, Azim, and Aslam, were conspiring against his life, and that the measures he took were those of self-defence; and he points to the flight of Azim in confirmation of the fact. It is pretty confidently asserted, and generally believed, that Afzul Khan is actually preparing to rise in rebellion against Shere Ali, for he has already engaged some thousands of fighting men at a very high rate of pay—as much as Rs. 10 and 12 a month, it is said; while the ordinary pay of a soldier in Afghanistan is only Rs. 4. The Ghilzies have risen in revolt in the south, and other tribes are expected to follow their example.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE expediency of supplying the town of Madras with a new Market, is, we are glad to learn, engaging the attention of the Municipal Commissioners. The subject was mooted at their last Meeting, and we have every reason to believe that before long some final decision will be arrived at. A more centrical and open locality than that occupied by the present Market, is to be pitched upon but *where* deponent sayeth not.—*Athenæum and Statesman*, *Aug.* 19.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

PROCEEDINGS of the Meeting of the inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs, held at Mooniah Pillay's Gardens, on Monday the 10th August, 1863, at 4½ P. M.

The Meeting was very largely attended. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, the Collector, and Mr. Banbury, the Sub Collector, were also present.

P. T. Ramanjooloo Naidoo was voted to the chair. He said that the Education Act having been passed since the date of the last Meeting, steps should be taken to carry out the proceedings then held.

S. Vejia Ragavooloo Chetty explained on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Meeting held on the 17th June, that 300 copies of the proceedings of that Meeting were printed and circulated among the inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs, and that to carry out the first and second resolutions of that Meeting, drafts of a letter to the Collector, requesting him to procure an Order of Government for introducing the Education Act into these villages, will be submitted for the approval of the present Meeting. He added that, from the information he has received, he is able to say that the people are generally willing to tax themselves for educational purposes, but that they are afraid that the tax may be made very heavy. He assured the Meeting that every endeavour will be used to make the tax very light, and pointed out to them that if they find the tax oppressive, they can, on application, get a reduction of it. He concluded by saying that Government will have the option every five years, once to ask the Government to discontinue the tax. With these remarks, he read the following draft of letter to the Collector, and proposed that it be adopted.

To the Honourable R. K. Ellis, C.S.I.,
Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District.

Sir,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Sydapet and its suburbs viz., Mambalam, Karaoi, Mettapolliem, Nullancooppum, and Little Mount, being desirous of making provision for the establishment on a permanent footing and maintenance, of the Sydapet Anglo Vernacular School, request you will obtain an Order of Government putting the "Education Act" (Act VI of 1863 of the Madras Code) into force in the Town and villages alluded to above.

C. V. Iyasawmy Moodeliar having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Proposed by A. Kishnama Chari, seconded by E. Madanagopaul Pillay, and unanimously carried out.

That the Committee appointed by the Meeting of the 17th June, be requested to obtain the signatures of the inhabitants of Sydapet and its suburbs to the letter, and to submit it to the Collector as early as possible.

The names of the following inhabitants were added to the Committee.

Soobboo Moodeliar.....
Soobbaraya Moodeliar.....
Krishnappa Moodeliar.....
Naguppa Moodeliar.....
} Pareyapettah.
Karaoi.

Thanks were voted to the Collector, for his having kindly convened the Meeting and honoured it with his presence, and to the landlords of the house for their having allowed the meeting to take place.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis then addressed the Meeting, and in an able speech pointed out that it is perfectly optional with them to sign the letter or not, that there was no compulsion whatever, that after the presentation of the letter to him, he will give it every possible publicity and be prepared to consider any petition which he may receive for or against it; that when once the Act is introduced with the consent of a large majority, all the inhabitants will be bound to conform to it for five years; that the process to be observed in collecting the tax, will be the same as that followed for realising the Government Revenue, and that if the people will only properly consider the subject and give their consent to the introduction of the Act, it will confer a lasting benefit on the inhabitants of Sydapet. With these remarks he proposed,

That during the next 15 days, any person wishing for information on the subject of the Education Act, or respecting the probable rate of Assessment, which will fall on the enquirer, may obtain the required information by applying to the Members of the Committee, who will be present daily from 7 to 8 A.M., at the house of Vejia Ragavooloo Chetty at Sydapet.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Matthews, and unanimously carried out.

The Meeting voted thanks to the Chairman, and closed the proceedings at near 6 o'clock.—*Athenæum and Statesman*, *August* 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DURING the week ending 2nd instant, the fall of rain in the Kurnaul district varied from 4/10 at Khythul to 13½ at Gooleh.

An instance of the partial way in which rain falls, was exhibited here on Monday afternoon. It poured "cats and dogs" over Meean Meer, and one-half of Anarkullee for a couple of hours, while the other half, and the city of Lahore, entirely escaped.—*Lahore Chronicle*, *August* 12.

FROM our Musoorie correspondent, dated 10th August:—

"For the past few days there had been a good deal of thunder and lightning, generally said to prognosticate the breaking up of the rains, true or not. I fear it is almost too early to expect we have got rid of them yet!—although the fall up to the 1st ultimo in comparison with last year, shews about 30 inches more, upwards of 80 inches have fallen now—quite sufficient for all purposes I should think; little or no sensation in the atmospherical line one evening, something to pass an hour—*this* evening is Mr. Black's last, save he should be persuaded to remain by 'particular desire.'

"Great complaints are constantly made, and justly too, regarding the total inefficiency of the telegraph department; the public have lost confidence in it. Some friends of mine lately sent an important message down country; I believe it was *never* dispatched! Any remonstrance to the authorities would meet with no redress.

"The capture of the "Nana" had caused a sensation in the Simon Pure! Photographs recently taken of him, have been sent up, but no one seemed to be able to recognise him!

"A great panic amongst the unemployed hill men in the station, similar to what occurred in 1857-58; they imagine they are being seized to be melted into grease! Dozens have fled to their homes, so with difficulty coolies can be obtained.

"Curiosity induced me to pay Landour a visit. I can't say much for the roads, and sanitary arrangements, jungle eight and ten feet high may be seen flourishing in the vicinity of the Checkhouse, and the olfactory nerves are rent and anon greeted with perfumes in no way vying with those of Araby the Blessed!

"I observe a correspondent in the *Englishman* enquiring if the plant, lately discovered as of great efficacy in attacks of Small Pox is to be found in the Hills. I can tell him *No*—but it grows luxuriantly wild, both, at Penang and Singapore, commonly called the 'Pitcher Plant"—*Oudh Gazette*, *August* 15.

THE ROUTE TO KOKAN.—It is not uncommon for sensation article writers to dwell on the facility with which a Russian Army of invasion might, unbeknown to our frontier officers, suddenly make its appearance at the entrance of the Khyber or the Bolan Pass. To these gentlemen we recommend the perusal of the report of Abdool Mujeed's journey to Kokan, published in the Selections of Government Records, No. 39. There are five routes by which Kokan may be reached from Peshawur. The most easterly is that by Cashmere and Ladak crossing the Kara Komur range to Yarkund; this is the most circuitous. The second is through the Bajour and Upper Komur valleys into Budakshan: this is the most direct, but on the whole the most difficult. The three remaining routes proceed in the first instance to Cabul, from whence the roads branch off, the most westerly being through Balk and Bokhara. The other two routes which are known as those of Pamir and Kolab crossing the Hindoo Koosh lead through Kondooz to Budakshan, and there diverge. The eastern extremity of the valley of the Oxus is separated from Yarkund and Kashgar by a chain of mountains which supports an extensive tract of elevated table land, and connects the Hindoo Koosh with the lofty range south of Kokan. This table land is called the Pamir Steppe, and gives its name to the first of the above mentioned routes which rises to it from Budakshan, and after crossing its dreary plains descends by the Taghlak or Teeruk pass into the Kokan territories, twelve marches east of the capital. The Kolab route crosses the Oxus north of Budakshan, and proceeds direct by the Kolab and Derwazah districts of the mountain range south of Kokan, crossing it by the Oshkoorgan pass four marches S. W. of Kokan.

Abdool Mujeed set out from Peshawur on the 28th September, accompanied by the returning Envoy from Kokan, and furnished with sundry packages of presents from the British Government for the Khan. He was, however, made fully to understand that he was sent simply as a messenger, and was warned on no account to pass himself off as an Envoy from the British Government. Whether it was exactly safe to trust a Mahomedan on such a mission, and to depend on his good faith for observance of these conditions, it is not our purpose to enquire. The Commissioner, we suppose, thought so. Well, his experience of human nature may be different from other men's. Certainly, the temptation to which Mrs. Blue Beard was subjected was nothing to this.

Abdool Mujeed being a native of Cabul, and although a merchant engaged in trade, being connected by marriage with the Ameer Dost Mahomed, found it tolerably plain sailing as far as Cabul. It is true the sight of the bundles and packages whispered to contain many valuable presents from the wealthy British Government to the Khan of Kokan, did sorely tempt the avaricious nature of the tribes, through whose domains the party had to pass *en route* to Cabul, but with the favour of heaven and the propitious regard of the "huzoor" Commissioner they arrived at Cabul in safety.

Here the letter carrier who was not an envoy was much troubled by reason of the importunity of the Khans and Chiefs, who not unnaturally wanted to know more about Abdool Mujeed and his mission, and the contents of the packages, than he was at liberty to tell them, so that he was obliged to remove to a village a few miles outside the city till he had completed the arrangements for his onward journey.

They set out for Cabul on the 14th October, and reached Khanabad in Koondooz on the 24th, crossing the Hindoo Koosh by the Saroolung pass. The only difficulties here encountered arose from the avarice of the tribes who hold the passes, and who exact a heavy toll from all travellers. The insatiable avarice of these robbers who plunder passengers under the guise of exacting toll, almost equals that of the robbers in possession of the Agra bridge of boats, except that their savage and grasping natures are less easily satiated.

Khanabad was the head quarters of the Governor of Koondooz, which had then only lately been annexed by the Ameer of Cabul, prior to which the province enjoyed independence under its own Oozbuck Chief, Meer Atalik. The Sirdar received the party with great hospitality, and eventually gave them a hint to go on, in the shape of three baggage horses, which in that country serves the same purpose as lending a man an umbrella in England.

After being received and enter tained by the Chief of Rostak, who was shortly afterwards murdered by an idiotic nephew, (who had one lucid interval in his life which he spent in killing his uncle,) and after being delayed on account of impending disturbances that threatened the country on the death of the King of Bokara, the travellers reached Fyzabad on the 4th November. This is not the station now occupied by H. M.'s 35th Regiment under Colonel Walter, whence the great Hakeem Chambers not long ago took his triumphal departure for Europe, and whence a gay Lothario the other day ran away with a married lady, the husband in full chase, but a much less famous place, viz. Fyzabad the capital of Budakshan.

After a rest and the receipt of an escort the travellers again set out. Nine troublesome marches brought them to the edge of the Pamir Steppe. And here the real difficulties of the road commenced; but we must pause and leave to another issue to tell how the messenger toiled through snow covered passes, through the regions of robbers and slave hunters, how he was nearly starved to death, and then almost falling a victim to the wicked envoy who wanted to kill him, to eat we suppose, and what he saw when he got to Kokan. And we dare say the young man who is advertising for companions to accompany him on a nice trip that way to England, (as if there were no P. and O. steamers to be had at Bombay and Calcutta)will be glad to wait, before filling another page of his note book with hints useful for the journey.—*Delhi Gazette*, *August* 18.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S Battery of Artillery D. of the 5th Royal Horse Brigade, has been warned that it will form part of the escort of His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching tour. We believe the Battery will meet His Lordship at Sealkote, and march with him to Peshawur.—*Lahore Chronicle*, *Aug.* 15.

THERE is good reason to suppose we shall have a little war on the borders when the cold weather sets in, and already an expedition against the Judoons and the Hindostanies of Sitani is talked of. These latter actually made a raid into the Eusofzaie valley recently, when two troops of the Guides marched immediately "to protect the integrity" of our dominions. A blockade is being enforced against them, and carried out as rigorously as possible both in Eusofzaie and the Huzarah district.

The intelligence from Caubul is very conflicting, but there is no doubt dissensions have sprung up among the family of the late Ameer which are leading to results similar to those with which recent events have made us familiar in North America.—*Id.*

IN a recent issue of the *Koh-i-Noor*, (a Vernacular Newspaper published here,) there is an interesting editorial article on the causes of the unpopularity of the Government School in the City of Lahore, as compared with the Mission School, at which last the attendance is stated to be between 5 and 600, nearly three times that of the Government institution. As the remarks are made in consequence of the desire evinced by the Director of Public Instruction, to ascertain the real truth —and Captain Fuller is the last person to allow things to go on unsatisfactorily if a remedy is to be found—it is unnecessary to dwell upon the alleged *decline* in the number of scholars at the Government School. What we wish to bring to notice is the remarkable testimony borne by the Editor of the *Koh-i-Noor*, to the excellence of Mr. Forman's system and management. The prominence given to English education, the special attention he pays to all the care and attention of Mr. Forman, are, it is said, fully appreciated by the Native community, and secure the success of the school. His zeal, it is stated, is participated in by his subordinates; and with these advantages, instruction in Christianity even ceases to be unpalateable, and the deficiency of scholarships has no prejudicial effect.

We give below the idea of the lowness of the fees at the Mission School being the cause of its popularity, because since fees were insisted on it has prospered best, and because experience has shown that pupils will leave a school where fees are low, to go to one where they are high, if the latter is believed to offer advantages.

We are sure that those who help to support Mr. Forman's School, will be pleased with this apparently disinterested testimony to its efficiency from a liberal-minded native.—*Id.*

NEW ZEALAND.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR AT TARANAKI.

KAITAKE SHELLED: ATTACK ON THE OAKURA REDOUBT.

TATARAIMAKA SURRENDERED TO THE NATIVES.

BY way of Sydney we have Auckland papers to the 4th instant, and news to the 2nd from New Plymouth:—

The *Southern Cross* states that Intelligence was received by H. M. S. Harrier from Taranaki, that the great position of the Kaitake had been shelled by our troops, in half-an-hour, so as to drive its defenders away to a considerable distance. The pa might thus have been easily stormed, had there been any object to be gained by its capture, but as it was the Commander-in-Chief deemed it unadvisable to risk the loss of a single life. Another piece of news by the same vessel was that the Tataraimaka block had once more been surrendered into the hands of the natives.

On the 3rd, later dispatches from the seat of war arrived by the Lizard Hamilton, announcing an attack by the Maories, upon the Oakura Redoubt. This demonstration resulted from a belief on the part of the rebels that the retirement of the troops from Tataraimaka was an acknowledgment of a defeat. The rebels showed in considerable force, danced a war dance, and fired their pieces at the redoubt, and the fire was returned by the military by a few shots from a 4lb. howitzer and the rifles. Latest advices mention that the natives appear to be assembling in force; 170 of the Waikatos being expected down with William King. The rebels, it is said, intend to attack Waitara first, and then the various settlements in turn. "This," says the special correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, "is from a Maori source, and is agreen with a general rising—the natives being insolent and bent on fighting." One Taranaki and two Wanganui chiefs were killed. Also twenty-four rebels, and three women.

The weather since General Cameron left for Auckland has been awfully unsuited for active military operations; and the only change that has taken place has been some trifling alteration in the disposition of the forces at the front. Considering the severity of the weather and the heavy duties of officers and men, the health of the troops is good.

Hoja, the half-caste, taken prisoner during the storming of Katikara, with certain articles in his possession belonging to the officers of the 57th, murdered in the first ambuscade by the rebels, has been committed to stand his trial for murder.

The latest advices from Waikato state that all was quiet there, but that certain indications reminded one of a calm before a storm, and I think (says the writer) the calm is not expected to continue long. We are repairing and heightening the breast works, and have also loaded ten rounds of rifle ammunition so that if the natives have sufficient courage to attack this position, we are prepared to give a good account of them.

It is stated a deputation of the Waikato chiefs is expected in Auckland in a day or two, their object being to see the Governor on native matters, and to endeavour to "come to terms."

It is further mentioned that the chief Te Hira of Waikawau has pledged his allegiance to the King party, some of whom had visited him recently.

The apprehension of Aparo in Auckland, by the Executive is highly popular in Waikato and Waipa, as it has amongst the friendly natives of Raglan and the West Coast generally. The only tribe that expresses great indignation at this curtailment of the liberty of one of their number, is the Ngatimanispoto, and one of them, the Kawhia branch, say that it was only a just step on the part of the Government. Aparo, it may be remembered, took an active part in the destruction of the printing press and other materials belonging to the Government printing office at Raglan, under the management of Mr Gost... This act, it seems was much disapproved by the magnates of the King party, and the King's Council having learned that Aparo had gone into Auckland, Tioriori wrote to the Colonial Government, and requested that Aparo should be apprehended.—*News of the Week*, *July* 24.

DECLARATION OF HOSTILITIES.

GENERAL HAPURONA PUKERIMU IN THE FIELD.

New Plymouth, June 26.

THE *Southern Cross* special correspondent says:—On the 8th of April, 1862, Hapurona, the fighting chief of William King's tribe, signed the following declaration:—"I hereby declare that the terms of peace proposed by the Governor have been read and fully explained to me, and that I understand them thoroughly; and I declare that on behalf of myself and people, I agree to abide by and fulfil them."

This had reference to the well-known terms offered by Governor Browne to Hapurona and the Waitara "insurgents" as they have been called. As these terms have been published on various occasions in the *Southern Cross*, I will not repeat them. Let it suffice that the terms of peace have never been complied with by Hapurona or his people, and that rights for which Governor Browne stipulated in regard to the Waitara block, pending the investigation of the title, have been formally ceded to the natives by his successor in the Government of the colony. To the end of January, 1862, Hapurona was in receipt of £100 a-year of the public money, when he threw it up in disgust at the treatment he received at the hands of the New Plymouth constables. Like Jeshurun, when he waxed fat, he kicked; and he was placed in durance vile in New Plymouth lock-up—report says, most uncomfortable quarters at the best of times. Hapurona on his release vowed vengeance on the white race, who had made him a slave, or as he more forcibly put it, "broke his back." Since then he has kept out of town, and we only heard of him the other day as a sullen enemy of the law. Now he has declared himself the enemy of the British supremacy against which he so recently waged open war.

Hapurona has sent in a written declaration of war, and a challenge to the troops and settlers to come out and fight him.

He states that he means to renew hostilities on the Waitara. Colonel Warre has taken precautionary measures for keeping the country open around Bell Block-house, and thence to New Plymouth. The mounted corps in garrison, under Captain Mercer, R. A. and Lieutenants Ralfe and Pickard, were ordered to execute this duty.

I have not been able to procure a copy of this singular document, which is signed, "Hapurona, the General of the Maories." Its pith is that he means to fight, and if necessary, will occupy the settlers' land around the Bell Block; that he will fight in the light of the sun and will "show his body;" in which case there is the utmost certainty that a vacancy will soon be created in the "Army List of his Majesty King Matutaere Potatou." Hapurona saved his life on many occasions during the first campaign by not showing the body, and if he values a whole skin he had better keep out of sight in the present.

The message created a deal of excitement in town. Colonel Warre, B.B., accompanied by Brigade-major Scratchley, left with the second corps for the Bell Block; and the volunteers and militia, under Captain Atkinson were mustering to go out to the support of the troops. I attached myself to the volunteers, and went out with them.

The sun was nearly setting when we came to the Bell-block-house. From this position an unrivalled view of a rich and inviting district is obtained. Indeed I have rarely seen a more beautiful district; and I do not wonder at the extraordinary affection which the people of Taranaki have for their adopted home. But it is no home for them now. The country is absolutely uninhabitable, except by military and under the muzzles of the guns. Such a land was created to be beneficially occupied, and it is little short of a crime to perpetuate a system which turns so fair a land into a wilderness, and so delightful a spot for habitation into a blood-stained keep of savage barbarism.—*Id.*

ATTACK ON THE OAKURA REDOUBT.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Southern Cross.*)

New Plymouth, July 1st, 4 p.m.

A MOUNTED orderly has just ridden into town to announce the somewhat startling news that the natives from the Kaitake ranges ha l come out in force, it was supposed to storm the Oakura redoubt.

He was closely followed by

The artistic merit of this fresco is very great. Mr. Maclise has always been esteemed as a composer and as a draughtsman; but his compositions have been open to the charge of indistinct combination, and his drawing has been called exaggerated in expression. In this great battle-picture a certain confusion in the composition has its advantage; and, as the main groups are sufficiently distinct, and all are well subservient to the main incident, there is no exception to be taken to it on this ground. The drawing of men and horses is magnificent. The men sit their horses like soldiers; the horses are full of character and action. We know of nothing finer than the white horse of Sir Hussey Vivian, who is snuffing at the face of the dead carabineer; and almost equally good is the Duke's chesnut charger, Copenhagen, who stands like a thoroughly well-bred animal, in contrast to the fiery steed of Blucher, which paws the ground among the slain. The dying and dead horse on the left of the composition, with the body of a French cuirassier and that of a trumpeter of the Life Guards lying athwart and in front of them, deserve to be studied as an instance of the painter's power: the foreshortening in this part of the picture being drawn with an ease that shows us how completely Mr. Maclise is the master of this most difficult part of his art.

If there be a wrong kind of confusion in the picture, we would be inclined to say it is caused by the chiaroscuro. We could almost have wished that there could have been more repose in the shadowed parts, and a little more breadth in the lights. The picture would have gained in power, as a whole, and we think the parts of which it is composed would have lost nothing in expression. Mr. Maclise, however, deserves well our best recognition. Such a battle-picture has never yet been painted by an Englishman; and the impression of a great and carefully studied work is so strongly printed upon the mind of the spectator, that, after contemplating it, he feels disposed, as after witnessing a fine tragedy, to walk away, in no mood to look at the further entertainment that awaits him in his passage through the lobbies.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

(Reader, August 1.)

Under the epigrammatic title of the "The American Iliad in a Nutshell," there appears in *Macmillan's Magazine* for this month a little article by Mr. Carlyle. It is about the smallest magazine-article ever published. Here is the whole of it:—

Ilias (Americana) in Nuce.

Peter *of the North* (to Paul *of the South*).—"Paul, you unaccountable scoundrel, I find you hire your servants for life, not by the month or year as I do! You are going straight to Hell, you——"

Paul.—"Good words, Peter! The risk is my own; I am willing to take the risk. Hire you your servants by the month or the day, and get straight to Heaven; leave me to my own method."

Peter.—"No, I won't. I will beat your brains out first! (*and is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it.*)

May, 1863. T. C.

Mr. Carlyle's philosophy of the American war, thus briefly expressed, is, it will be seen, not quite the usual one. It has come, indeed, to be pretty generally understood and admitted now that the question which is at the heart of the struggle between the North and the South is the question of slavery. Mr. Carlyle, like others, seizes this as the heart of the struggle. But, as all know Mr. Carlyle's notions on the subject of slavery have long been different from those which most people in Europe have held, or have dared, unless very recently, to profess. With him American slavery, instead of being that monstrous plague-spot on the earth towards the wiping out of which all humanity should strive, is an exhibition—not by any means the best possible, and with much that is really base and detestable mixed up with it, but still valuable and interesting—of a system of social relations to some form or other of which, in spite of the present possession of all men's minds with the ideas of liberty and democracy, the whole world must be brought back, if it will not end in wreck and dissolution. He has no affection, we believe, for the name "Slavery, although, with that aggressiveness which leads him to shock people rather than to reason them into what he thinks right, he is at no pains to extricate his real views from the evil associations that have gathered round that name. He has no special affection for American slavery, and though no admirer of the negroes, and perhaps thinking on the whole that even their bondage in America is a promotion for them, has denounced certain peculiarities of their treatment—the refusal to the whole mass of them, for example, of all save a low kind of book training, and the obstacles thrown in the way of the self-emancipation of those who might wish to work it out—as cruel and unjust. But he sees in the slavery of America a more organized example than exists anywhere else of a type of social arrangements in which he finds real value and strength for good, and which may be reproduced, he thinks under all sorts of modifications, and whether under the name "Slavery" or not, not only in communities presenting the peculiar American condition of a mixture of races, but also in other communities. White slavery, he has proclaimed over and over again, really exists among ourselves and in other countries of Europe—only, by not calling it slavery, we lose that sense of our duty to see to its organization which we should perhaps feel if we kept the ugly name: and we allow it, under the empty dignity of liberty, to become more and more ignominious and horrible. It is all this—long known to have been in his mind, and to have taken shape years ago in *Fraser*—That he brings out now, in the form of an epigram for the hour, in his little article in *Macmillan*. He does not use the work "Slavery," it will be seen. He does not speak of Negroes. He treats the rupture between Peter and Paul, between the North and the South, as a case of radical difference between two neighbours as to the system on which they will hire their servants. Northern Peter will hire his servants on man by Dom of short notice—by the year or the month; Southern Paul will hire his servants on a system of permanent relations—for all their lives. Thereon the two fall out, and go to war. This is the American Iliad in a nutshell.

At once, of course, it will be objected by all that Mr. Carlyle's terms are fallacious. There is no analogy, it will be said, between the hiring of a servant for life, the voluntary bargain of two free persons, binding them to each other during their whole lives on certain mutual conditions, and the barbarous, unconditional relationship that exists between master and slave. But, equally of course, it may be assumed that Mr. Carlyle has had this objection in his own mind, and has got over it so far as still to be persuaded that his version of the American struggle is substantially accurate. Probably, by not discussing the objection or seeming to notice it, and by avoiding all that is specially American in his statement of the problem at issue, he wishes to present the problem in its most general form. He wishes, through the American war, to call attention as against the democratic theories of these days, to that doctrine of "permanent relations" between man and man the importance of which he has so often already preached before; and, finding "permanent relations" in the Southern States, he does not trouble himself about their origin, but considers the phrase "hiring for life" a lawful equivalent for all rough purposes, for what among men call slavery. In short, Mr. Carlyle speaks again in his character as the champion of Authority, rather than of Liberty, as the true principle of human society.

It is very curious to find Mr. Carlyle's philosophy of the American war corresponding so exactly as it does with some expositions on the subject which have come from the Southern States themselves. One of the most extraordinary, daring, and thorough-going of these expositions that we have seen is a paper or essay, entitled "The Philosophy of Secession," reprinted as an appendix to Professor Cairnes's masterly work, *"The Slave Power."* The author of the essay is the Hon. L. W. Spratt, the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, and one of the most influential politicians of the Southern States, and its purpose was to protest against a decision of the Southern Congress in February, 1861, that the constitution of the new confederacy should prohibit the slave-trade, except within itself. Mr. Spratt, thinking this decision a weakness, and seeing, moreover, various symptoms of vacillation on the subject of slavery among his fellow countrymen, comes forward to reason them out of this weakness and vacillation, and to expound to them that their society is built on slavery, that this is its greatness, and that they must avow and glory in this, and accept all the consequences. According to Professor Cairnes, Mr. Spratt's essay produced a profound impression on the South, and so rallied all men that the echoes of his sentiments were heard everywhere. The following passage from his essay contains, under somewhat different forms of expression, a view of the American war which is substantially the same as Mr. Carlyle's:—

The South is now in the formation of a Slave Republic. This, perhaps, is not admitted generally. There are many contented to believe that the South as a geographical section is in mere assertion of its independence; that it is insistent with no especial truth—pregnant of no distinct social nature; that for some unaccountable reason the two sections have become opposed to each other; that for reasons equally insufficient there is disagreement between the peoples that direct them; and that, from no overruling necessity, no impossibility of co-existence, but as mere matter of policy, it has been considered best for the South to strike out for herself and establish an independence of her own. This, I fear, is an inadequate conception of the controversy. The contest is not between the North and South as geographical sections, for between such sections merely there can be no contest; nor between the people of the North and the people of the South, for our relations have been pleasant, and on neutral grounds there is still nothing to estrange us. We eat together, trade together and practice yet, in intercourse, with great respect, the courtesies of common life. But the real contest is between the two forms of society which have become established, the one at the North, and the other at the South. Society is essentially different from government—as different as is the nut from the bur, or the nervous body of the shell-fish from the bony structure which surrounds it; and within this government two societies had become developed as variant in structure and distinct in form as any two beings in animated nature. The one is a society composed of one race, the other of two races. The one is bound together, but by the two great social relations of husband and wife, and parent and child; the other by the three relations of husband and wife, and parent and child, and master and slave. The one embodies in its political structure the principle that equality is the right of man; the other that it is the right of equals only. The one embodying the principle that equality is the right of man, expands upon the horizontal plane of pure democracy; the other embodying the principle that it is not the right of man, but of equals only, has taken to itself the rounded form of a social aristocracy. In the one there is hireling labour, in the other slave labour; in the one, therefore, in theory at least, labour is voluntary, in the other involuntary; in the labour of the one there is the elective franchise, in the other there is not; and, as labour is always in excess of direction, in the one the power of government is only with the lower classes; in the other the upper. In the one, therefore, the reins of government come from the heels, in the other from the head of the society; in the one it is guided by the worst, in the other by the best, intelligence; in the one it is from those who have the least, in the other from those who have the greatest stake in the continuance of existing order. In the one the pauper labourer has the power to rise and appropriate by law the goods protected by the State—when pressure comes, as come it must, there will be the motive to exert it—and thus the ship of State turns bottom upwards. In the other there is no pauper labour with power of rising; the ship of State has the ballast of a disfranchised class; there is no possibility of political upheaval, therefore, and it is reasonably certain that, so steadied, it will sail erect and onward to an indefinitely distant period. Such are some of the more obvious differences in form and constitution between these two societies which had come into contact within the limits of the recent Union. Perhaps it is not the least remarkable, in this connection, that while the one, a shapeless organless, mere mass of social elements in no definite relation to each other, is loved and eulogized, and stands the ideal of the age; the other, comely, and proportioned with labour and direction, mind and matter in just relation to each other, presenting analogy to the very highest developements in animated nature, is condemned and reprobated. Even we ourselves have hardly ventured to affirm it—while the cock crows, in fact; are ready to deny it.

* * * * *

Such are the two forms of society which had come to contest within the structure of the recent Union. And the contest for existence was inevitable. Neither could concur in the requisitions of the other; neither could expand within the forms of a single government without encroachment on the other. Like twin lobsters in a single shell, if such a thing were possible, the natural expansion of the one must be inconsistent with the existence of the other; or, like an eagle and a fish, joined by an indissoluble bond, which for no reason of its propriety could act together, where the eagle could not share the fluid suited to the fish and live, where the fish could not share the fluid suited to the bird and live, and where one must perish that the other may survive, unless the unnatural Union shall be severed—so these societies could not, if they would, concur. The principle that races are unequal, and that among unequals inequality is right, would have been destructive to the form of pure democracy at the North. The principle that all men are equal and equally right would have been destructive of slavery at the South. Each required the element suited to its social nature. Each must strive to make the government expressive of of its social nature. The natural expansion of the one must become encroachment on the other, and so the contest was inevitable.

We have quoted this long passage because of its intrinsic importance as an exposition, by a leading Southerner, of the nature and aims of the Southern Confederacy, and also because it gives us an opportunity of referring again to that English work in which Mr. Spratt's essay is cited at full length. Whoever wants to see a philosophy of the American war directly antagonistic in its spirit and conclusions to that of Mr. Carlyle and the Confederate essayist, and reasoned out at large by a mind of the fit speculative grasp, ought to read and study Mr. Cairnes's work. It is *the* work on the subject. Mr. Cairnes would accept Mr. Carlyle's epitome of the American Iliad as correct in matter of fact. Indeed, one of the main objects of his book was to prove—against what was the current opinion among us when the first edition of it was published—that the struggle between the system of slavery and the system of free labour is the one central reality of the American War. But, while Mr. Carlyle's sympathies are, for peculiar reasons of his own, connected with his general speculative philosophy, visibly on the side of the South, Mr. Cairnes, for reasons of a contrary philosophy, espouses in the main the side of the North. It is really discreditable to journals like the *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, that, arguing in every number on the American question, they have, as if dreading the trouble that it might cost them to deal with the powerful argument of Mr. Cairnes's book, adopted the easier policy of simply ignoring the book's existence. All sorts of inferior pamphlets on the controversy have been spoken of; but Mr. Cairnes's work, though certified by so high an authority as Mr. John Stuart Mill as the one exhaustive work on the subject, has been passed over in silence.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Mess Agents.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	No. 2	Pts. Blue	30
	No. 3	Pts. Yellow	26
	No. 4	Pts. Green	22
	Médoc	Pts. Red	12
	Brand Cutler & Co	Pts.	9
Champagne	Brand C. & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
		per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
		per 2 dozen Pts.	38
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
		per 2 dozen Pts.	38
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
		per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Black Seal		28
Port	Red Seal	Pts.	15
		Pts.	24
	Amontillado	Black Seal	12
Sherry	Pale Amoroso	Green	32
	Light Golden	Brown	28
	Pale	Yellow	26
	Pale	White	22
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
		(Yellow)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauce Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
		Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
		Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, the following:—

50 Pairs 3 and 4 size glass-bottom Globe Lamps, complete.
15 Pairs Plated Mounted Carriage Lamps.
50 Kegs of Dry White Paint and an Invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of Tea Sets, Liqueur and Cruet Frames, Bread Baskets, Round Waiter Dishes and Venetian Dishes, with Covers, Bottlestands, &c. &c.
Few Pair Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles.
6 Large six—Tune Music Boxes.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.

AN AUCTION SALE AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, FORT, By Order of the Proprietors, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE Co. have received instructions to submit to SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 7th, and on TUESDAY the 8th September next, all the valuable and handsome Furniture, Glass, Porcelain, Plate, and Plated Ware, &c., at the Royal Hotel, Fort, by order of the Proprietors, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee, The same comprises Rich Dist Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water and Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Epergne, Plated Tea Sets, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg frames, Salvers, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, a Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother O'Pearl Handles, Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture, all best seasoned Blackwood such as Sets of Dining, and Camp Tables, side Boards, Screens, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved Circular Tables, Sofa, Conversation, half backed and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Pier Tables, Engravings in gilt and other Frames, Carpets, writing Table with drawers, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet-glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dispense Tables, and Cup-boards, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Coir Rugs, Bathing Tubs, plated double Branched Wall Shades, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M. on the first day of sale.

An excellent Thornton's Slate Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c. and a Handsome Revolving Lamp complete, one open door Shigram with Lamps, &c. A large Collection of English Bottled Stewart's and Dunkin's best Sherry, Port, Brandy, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the Property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

Also,

The same premises to be let, for particulars apply to the proprietors of the Hotel, or the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

A NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.

Just landed per ex-*Birkby*.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission a very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociable with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco Linings, &c.

This Carriage is particularly built for one or two Horses, very Roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known maker, "Lewis," of Salisbury. Price moderate to effect a quick sale.

Terms—Cash.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrless & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chario Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpet for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS IN UPPER COLABA.

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

On TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises the following four Bungalows, on Beach Road, in Upper Colaba, viz:—

Lot 1.—A piece of Ground with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon situate in 1st Division Beach Road, Upper Colaba, assessed under No. 33, between the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet and Eduljee Cursetjee Madun.

Lot 2.—A piece of Ground, with pucka-built Bungalow standing thereon assessed under No. 39, adjoining Lot No. 1.

Lot 3.—A piece of Ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, assessed under No. 49, adjoining Lot No. 2.

Lot 4.—A piece of Ground, with pucka-built Bungalow, standing thereon, situate in 2nd Division, Beach Road, Upper Colaba, assessed under No. 38.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Business Announcements.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Gentlemen's very superior plain Calf Boots, with Kid Tops. A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad, also Ditto Leggings. Price Rs. 15 each.

Bombay, 26th August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. Elliott, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL). Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes 4 „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE in a few days, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts At Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Do. in pints „ 3 „
PORTER in quarts „ 4½ „
Do. in pints „ 2½ „

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—

Superior Lisbon Wine (old.)
Do. Tinto Wine (do.)
Do. Ginger Cordial } In Cases.
Do. Gin do. }
Do. Brandy.

Apply at the Office of C. MASCARENHAS & Co., Nesbit Row.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, Jules Mumm & Co.s' first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.

1, Oak Lane, 6th August 1863.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN PINTS, bottled by Stone. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Acros & Worthington, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior do. „ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry do. „ 30
Do. Excellent Golden do. „ 28
Do. Excellent Pale do. „ 26
PORT, Old, very superior do. „ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts do. „ 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine at per doz. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy do. „ 25
ST. GEORGE, Do. do. „ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine do. „ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. do. „ 29
Do. do. do. do. „ 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled) do. „ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior do. „ 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
		Bombay ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 55	8 45	2 30
2¼		Byculla ..... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5¾		Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8		Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
9¼		Coorla ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
15¾		Bhandoop „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20¾		Tannah „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33¾		Callian ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
		Callian ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40		Titwalla „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49¾		Wassind „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
53¾		Shapoor „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66¾		Khurdee „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75		Kussarah ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		Egutpoora ..... Dep.	...	A.M. 6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
90¾		Nandore „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106¾		Deololee for Nassick „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...
126		Niphar „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¾		Lassulgaum „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152		Munmar „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼		Nandgaum „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼		Chalisgaum „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¾		Kujgaum „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221¾		Pachora „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾		Mussawud „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250¾		Julgaum „	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265¾		Bhosawul „	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273¾		Warrungaum „	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284¾		Nargaum „	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297		Mulkapore ..... Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Callian ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...
41¾		Budlapoor „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¾		Narel „	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
62¾		Kurjut „	12 53	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		Campoolee ..... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.				
	Khandalla ..... Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	...	8 55	...	...	...	...
73	Lanowico „	5 15	5 0	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla „	5 50		...	...	9 47	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum „	6 17	6 0	...	...	10 17	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee „	7 7	6 50	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona ..... Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	...
	Poona ..... Dep.	...	A.M. 8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130¾	Gorcolee „	...	8 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146¾	Chirgaum „	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152¾	Patus „	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal „	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188¾	Doonulwaree „	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206¾	Jehwoor „	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216¾	Keim „	...	1 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227¾	Barsee Road „	...	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Marbela „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Mohol „	...	3 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276¾	Sholapore Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.								
		Sholapore ..... Dep.	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¾		Mohol „	12 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Marbela „	1 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¾		Barsee Road „	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60		Keim „	2 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70		Jehwoor „	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾		Doomulwaree „	3 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99¾		Nockeal „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¾		Patus „	5 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130		Kheirgaum „	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146		Oorcolee „	6